

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 15.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2264

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 758, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 22 King St., Tel. 15. Family, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 18, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000	100		
RUBBER.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27 1/2	28
Hamao	175,000	100		115
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100		117 1/2
Haw. Com. & S. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	39 1/2	40 1/2
Honolulu	700,000	100	16 1/2	16 1/2
Honolulu	1,500,000	20	18 1/2	19
Kahuku	500,000	100	24 1/2	25 1/2
Kihel Plant. Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	20	18 1/2	19
Koloa	100,000	100	105	105
Kona Sugar Co.	600,000	100	17 1/2	18
McBryde S. Co. Ltd.	832,500	20	8 1/2	8 1/2
Nahiku Sugar Co.	1,500,000	20	18 1/2	19
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	157	158
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	20	18 1/2	19
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd.	812,500	20	3 1/2	3 1/2
Oloa	2,500,000	20	18 1/2	19
Oloa Sugar Co. Ltd.	812,500	20	3 1/2	3 1/2
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Papa	500,000	100		
Pioneer	1,000,000	100	123	124
Wailuku Agr. Co.	1,000,000	100	123	124
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	250,000	100	162 1/2	163
Waimanalo	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	115	116
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	103	105
Hon. B. P. Tr. & L. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Mutual Telephone Co.	39,000	10		
Makaha Cof. Co. Ltd.	40,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		90	100 1/2	
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		34	97	
Hilo R. & E. Co.				101
Hon. T. & L. Co.				101
Ewa Plantation 5 p.c.				101
O. R. & L. Co.				101 1/2
Oahu Plant. & S. Co.				101
Oloa Plant. 5 p.c.				101

Session Sales—Morning Session—Fifty Mutual Telephone, \$10; 20 Oloa, \$18; 70 Ewa, \$27.75; 20 Kihel, assessable, \$13; 20 Oloa, assessable, \$3.75. Afternoon Session—Fifteen Ewa, \$27.75; 5 Wailuku, \$12; 15 I. I. S. N. Co., \$112.50; 10 Oloa, \$18; 12 1/2.

Between Boards—One hundred and seventy Wailuku, \$12; 150 Ewa, \$27.75; 50 O. R. & L. Co., \$180.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Of the Government Surveys, Published Every Monday.

BAROM.	TEMP.	WIND.	FORCE.
9.29	72.29	64	70
9.30	72.29	64	70
9.31	72.29	64	70
9.32	72.29	64	70
9.33	72.29	64	70
9.34	72.29	64	70
9.35	72.29	64	70
9.36	72.29	64	70
9.37	72.29	64	70
9.38	72.29	64	70
9.39	72.29	64	70
9.40	72.29	64	70
9.41	72.29	64	70
9.42	72.29	64	70
9.43	72.29	64	70
9.44	72.29	64	70
9.45	72.29	64	70
9.46	72.29	64	70
9.47	72.29	64	70
9.48	72.29	64	70
9.49	72.29	64	70
9.50	72.29	64	70

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE.	TIME OF RISE.	TIME OF SET.	MOON'S AGE.
Mon. 18	3:22	1:45	9.28
Tues. 19	4:25	1:17	10.20
Wed. 20	5:14	1:04	11.04
Thur. 21	6:00	1:01	11.34
Frid. 22	6:55	1:00	12.14
Sat. 23	7:51	1:00	12.85
Sun. 24	8:41	1:00	13.50
Mon. 25	9:30	1:00	14.46

Now moon on the 18th at 4:15 p. m.
Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.
The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.
Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 20 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Ship Building.

At Grays Harbor Mr. Martin Saunders of San Francisco has placed an order with E. Cousins of Grays Harbor for a four-masted schooner with a capacity of one million feet of lumber.

A JOYOUS DAY FOR THE CHINESE RACE

Advent of the New Year Celebrated With Noise and Hospitality By the Progressive Element Here.

WHEN the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of midnight on Sunday, hundreds of Chinese were alert to the occasion and the celebration of New Year's day was ushered in with a screeching of steam whistles and the continual popping of firecrackers and bombs, until the boilers lacked the steam necessary for more noise and the supplies of fireworks threatened to fall short.

It was the members of the reform element of the Chinese who were celebrating, and if they felt aggrieved that their brothers did not all agree on the same day, they at least had the satisfaction of knowing that they had fired the first gun in the New Year and that the adherents of the Consul could not sleep.

The din was indescribable—all pandemonium seemed to have broken loose—and just as the noise seemed about to subside, some one would touch a match to a fresh string of crackers and a new start would be taken. Hundreds of tons of pyrotechnics were consumed, and in front of nearly every Chinese store and house were lanterns of many colored designs. Lanterns big and lanterns small were to be seen; some were lighted by incandescent lights suspended within, and some were lighted with the olden time wax candle; some were round, others square, a few of oblong design, of every color of the rainbow and of many colors not in the rainbow, they all contributed to the festive appearance of Chinatown. Three things make up the external part of the Chinese New Year and without fireworks, edibles and wine, it would seem dull indeed.

Honolulu has been favored this year with two Chinese New Year days owing to the fact that the anti-reformers believed that the proper day was the one set aside in China, while the more progressive Chinese or the reform element calculated that, due to the number of hours gained as one goes east from China, the proper day would fall, according to the American calendar, many hours ahead of the day appointed on the Chinese calendar. The reformers are finishing their celebration, while the remainder, headed by the Consul, have only just commenced.

Chinatown looked deserted all day

yesterday, every store being closed. Long strings of crackers were suspended from the verandas, and fastened to many of the doors were little slips of pink paper on which was written the name of some Chinese who had called upon his neighbor to wish him health and prosperity for the New Year.

Receptions were the order of the day and wine and sweetmeats were served in profusion to all visitors. Glass after glass of champagne was poured down Chinese throats and the many toasts had but one meaning, that of "China untroubled."

The principal reception of the day was held at the hall of the Bow Wong Wui at the corner of Kukui street and College lane. The interior of the hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion and a wealth of ferns and potted plants surrounded the speaker's table. The paintings of the Emperor, Kwang Yu Wei, and Leung Chi-tso were draped with carnation leis and malle.

The fish market was deserted, nearly all of the booths being closed for the day; waiters and cooks throughout the city deserted their posts and employers of Chinese labor found themselves short-handed.

True Chinese hospitality was the watchword at the rooms of the Chinese United Societies on King street. The inborn generosity of the Chinese race was given free rein during the two hours of the reception, which lasted from 11 a. m. until 1 p. m., and the Chinese New Year's celebration by the United Societies will pass into the history of the annals of these powerful associations as one of the greatest yet held by them. Government officials, representatives of the army and navy, officers of foreign Governments headed by the dean of the Consular corps, business men, society folk and the best element of the Chinese population of Honolulu partook of the open-handed hospitality for which the Chinese of Honolulu have long been noted.

For two hours the rooms were thronged with visitors and it was noticeable that none but the most representative men of the solid community of the city were present. A number of ladies availed themselves of the opportunity to be present and were loud in their praises of the treatment they received. The visitors were received at the head of the stairway by a number of young men belonging to the Chinese United Society, as follows:

Ho Fong, W. Y. Kwai Fong, Lin Shin Chow, L. T. Chin, Lau Tang, Chang Chow and So Young.

They were ushered into the main hall and council room of the society, where the officers and principal men in the society stood on three sides of a hollow square to receive their guests. Ebony settees covered with cushions of garnet cloth embroidered with gold took up the three sides of the square, the dais, table and chairs of the presiding officer in session taking up the fourth side. President H. A. Heen and Vice President Wong Chow stood on either side of a table in the center of the room, which was decorated with Chinese lilies in full bloom and jardiniere of ferns and Oriental plants. The utmost dignity reigned in this room and the visitors were made to feel at their ease by the generous expressions and felicitations upon the day dear to the heart of the Chinese.

Behind the platform was a monster five-clawed dragon in blue upon a field of brilliant yellow silk, with a deep border of garnet cloth tacked here and there with gay rosettes.

Small tables were profusely decorated with Oriental and Island blossoms and the modern ideas of the reformers prevailed in every detail of the reception and decoration. There was a conspicuous absence of the old style flowing costumes except in two instances. The officers and all who participated in the event were clothed in the most approved American clothes.

Visitors deposited their cards in the hallway after passing through the reception room and were thence conducted into the refreshment parlors, where none but delicacies adapted to European and American tastes were to be seen. Champagne was as plentiful as water and no pains were spared to see that the guests were elaborately entertained. Boys from the school of Wong Shu King waited upon the tables. Before leaving the guests were given handfuls of lichee nuts, Chinese candies and the souvenir New Year's cards of the United Chinese Society and Chinese Protective League.

Berger's band was present during the reception on the balcony on King street, where the liveliest of American airs were played, and large numbers of people who did not attend the reception lined the streets to watch the processions of people entering and leaving the hall. Among those present were:

Hon. S. M. Damon, Superintendent of Public Works, McCandless, Attorney General, Dolé, Treasurer, Lansing, Hon. Cecil Brown, Portuguese Consul, Canavaro, Consul von Holt for the Netherlands, Gen. J. H. Soper for the Governor, A. V. Gear, W. C. Weston, Judge Davidson, Dr. J. S. McGrew, Judge Stanley, Prof. Ingalls, Charles Graham, T. McCants Stewart, Tarn McGrew, W. Hall, Chas. Atherton, L. A. Dickey, H. A. Bigelow, W. W. Thayer, Rev. Edward Thwing, Judge Kaulukou, John W. Short, Dr. Garvin, R. McCauley.

(Continued on Page 2.)

IT IS WOMEN WHO SUFFER BY LIQUOR

Scathing Arraignment of Those Who Withhold the Ballot by Rev. Dr. Chapman at Central Union.

THE saloons must go!" were the concluding ringing words of Dr. E. S. Chapman at Central Union church last night in his address upon the "Saloon and Womanhood." The address was full of arguments against the liquor traffic and its resultant evils brought upon innocent women. The blame for these evils Dr. Chapman lays upon the heads of the men, for they make the laws which allow traffic in rum to be carried on.

There were many tearful references to the sad state to which innocent women are dragged by the drinking habits of their husbands. The key-note to his lecture was that it was the men who first said the men might vote and men who said the women should not vote. If the women had the right to vote they would protect their homes, their sons and their daughters by voting against the saloons. Dr. Chapman denounced in the strongest language the iniquity brought upon women by their not being allowed to protect themselves at the ballot box, and he likened the men to the American savages who tie their victims hand and foot to the stake and torture them. He said that such suffering was mild to the fiendish torture and anguish brought upon womanhood by the saloons and their inability to declare the traffic illegal.

In opening his lecture last night Dr. Chapman said he was pastor of a church in Oakland when the question of saloons or no saloons was submitted to the people. They did not ask to have it submitted. They asked, however, to have the subject of Sunday closing submitted. The City Council was unwilling to do that, but submitted the question of saloons or no saloons. They had but three weeks for their crusade and Dr. Chapman found that almost every text he took from the Bible applied to the question at issue, and he preached it morning, noon and night. He said that there was such a supreme issue before the people a year ago and it remained paramount until removed by the flames. When the plague was here he knew the people talked of it, read of it, dreamt of it, until the work was accomplished.

"God grant that we may do our work in this city on the liquor question in

the next few days," said Dr. Chapman, fervently.

He then took up the cause of womanhood and the sufferings women are compelled to undergo. Few men realized the pain, the anguish and sufferings which came into a woman's life. "Woman was more responsive and delicate than man. It was in her very nature to suffer more. The all-wise Creator had mysteriously allotted to her far more suffering than to men. No man, he said, ever meditated upon her sufferings without his heart melting within him when he contemplated what God had allotted to her. He did not underestimate the toil and drudgery that falls to man, but it was his honest conviction that men would cry like children did they have one-half the duties that are to be performed by women. The history of America had upon its pages the written record of the burdens placed upon women by men. In New York state there was a statute repealed not long since after ten years of almost superhuman work by women. The statute put it into the power of the father of an unborn child to will that child away to any stranger. The prospective father, dying, could will it to another. It was one of the most shocking statutes ever placed upon the statute books, said Dr. Chapman.

"I ask you," he said, "who said that we might vote? We did. Who said the women should not vote? We did. We took the right and we grasped it because we were big and strong and in the exercise of that right we said the women should not vote. I am not raising the question as to whether we did it wisely or not. I am saying this: That if any man assumes the right to vote and in the exercise of that right denied it to women, then the best impulse of men is that we should vote in the interests of women. It should occur to us men that as such a vast amount of suffering has fallen to women, we should not add a needless pang or pain to the heart of any woman. The man is not a true man who will do it.

"Can't you see it, men, that the bulk of the woe and misery that comes of the liquor traffic rests upon the hearts of women rather than upon men?" said the speaker. "She drinks the very dregs of his misery. Take it in life. Here's a girl and a boy whose father is a drunkard. Which one does it cause the greatest misery to? The girl every time. She avoids her playmates on coming away from school for fear they will say something about her father. But the boy? He thinks his father is a dandy and he imitates him. He follows in his footsteps, picks up the scraps of his cigar and smokes it. A thousand times more that girl suffers the anguish than her brother. Think of the inconceivable suffering which comes to a refined woman after she has stood at the hymeneal altar and become the wife of a man to whom she gives her all. Think of that husband becoming an inebriate. I remember during the days of the temperance crusade in Ohio of a crowd of women in front of a saloon praying. There was one voice which made me irreverently look up. I saw a face pale as death, the most beautiful I have ever looked upon, but marked with the inexpressible sorrow of a heartbroken woman. I heard her say: 'Oh, my Father in heaven, have mercy on the man in there who crushed the hopes of my girlhood.'

"Women kneeled in the streets before saloons then, but they got tired of it, the same as they have of Mrs. Carrie Nation's antics in Kansas. My God! What must be the iniquity in His sight when He sees how it crushes the hopes of a bride at the altar! This is what the damnable, hellish traffic in rum does. In the United States we have a million of drunkards—beard-eyed, shaggy-haired men. Pickled through and through with rum; it is written all over their faces. Do you think there is any hell or anguish deeper that penetrates the heart of a woman than to find herself wed to such a man? Think of the feelings of a mother when she sees her child, that boy into whose face she used to look to see the reflection of his father's face, when she sees her son reeling, staggering and tottering under the influence of rum.

"I do not underestimate the anguish brought to men who drink rum, but I know that women do not legalize it. Women are not asked whether they want it or not. Men make it, men legalize it, and men drink it. Women suffer from it. It seems to me that your indignation ought to tear the roof off this building when you think of the sufferings brought upon women by the liquor traffic. She suffers innocently. We see the snake crawling toward the cradle, and we have a club in our hands to kill it, but we don't use it. The wife sees it and would cast it into hell if she could, but she cannot; she is tied hand and foot. It is torture that ties them to these chairs of hell to permit them to be tortured even as Maseppa was tortured. She is more in danger than is the man. 'The saloon is against the interests of women. The saloon must go!'

Coptic From the Orient.

The Coptic was sighted coming from the Orient about 8 o'clock last evening. It was nearly midnight, however, before she was up to the Pacific Mail wharf. There was a case of sickness on board which appeared somewhat suspicious at first. It turned out to be nothing more than a case of high temperature brought on by a little enthusiastic celebration on the part of the patient, who was a Chinese member of the crew, on account of Chinese New Year's.



BUDDHISM THE SUBJECT OF A LECTURE IN THE TEMPLE OF BUDDHA.

Colonel Olcott at the Temple of Buddha.

THEOSOPHIST TO A BIG AUDIENCE

Used Them To Refuse Christianity and Stick To Their Own Gods.

COLONEL H. S. OLCOTT, the father of modern theosophy, delivered an address upon Buddhism yesterday afternoon. Spoken within the walls of an edifice dedicated by the Japanese residents of Honolulu to the worship of Buddha and with hundreds of the followers of Buddha in the audience, Colonel Olcott stood amid surroundings which were peculiarly adapted to the subject and the faith which he has adopted and cherished as his own for the past twenty-seven years. The little temple has a severe yet ornate interior in which the symbols of Buddhism were apparent on every hand. The shrine, gilded and partly-hooded, sacred to the holy presence of Buddha, was partially hidden from the view of the audience by semi-transparent bamboo screens, and before this was placed a covered table and platform from which the big theosophist delivered his address. The greater part of the audience was Japanese. There were many foreigners present, some out of mere curiosity, to listen to the great lecturer, others to learn more of a creed which they have studied and in which they have belief. Colonel Olcott spoke earnestly upon his theme. The Japanese were advised not to give up the religion of Buddha for another religion which they were told to believe, as the lecturer said, although they could not understand. He compared Buddhism and the religion of Christ to the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. Christianity was likened to the evil magician in the story who exchanged new lamps for old. Buddhism was an old lamp which had been tried and found satisfactory. The new lamps which the Christians wished to exchange were to be accepted, untried and unknown. The pleasures of life which the Buddhists received from their religion were much the same as the benefits Aladdin received by the mere rubbing of his lamp. The Japanese auditors broke into loud and prolonged applause when the theosophist delivered himself of his opinion as to the relative benefits of the two religions. Through an interpreter Colonel Olcott spoke to the audience in part as follows: "I have been a professed Buddhist for twenty-seven years and I first declared my belief in my own country long before I ever saw an eastern Buddhist. So you will understand I am not saying this merely to please you or to make you think well of me, because, many, many years before some of you were born I declared myself a follower of the Lord Buddha. I had studied the different religions of the world and I found that so far as I was concerned Buddhism was the most acceptable. I found that the moral teachings contained in Buddha were as high as any teachings ever given to mankind by a sage. Then I found that Buddhism, instead of being in opposition to modern science, was in agreement with its latest discoveries. "You know that in our most modern schools we have been taught to believe what we discover is true to inquiry and experiment. There are other religions which say if you don't believe us then you will be eternally damned. They will not allow you to believe except that as taught from a certain book. How is a person who has been educated in our modern schools to accept a doctrine like that? My mind was so constituted that I could not believe anything I was told to believe without getting proofs. Then when I came to look at these religions I found that the Lord Buddha had expressly preached a sermon upon that very point, called the Kalama Sutra, given to the Kalama tribe in India. "The learned theosophist then told the story of Buddha when traveling in India and how he asked the tribesmen questions as to how they knew the truth from the false religions. He dilated upon stealing, gambling and drinking as bad things and not taught by the sages. The sacred books told them to eschew these habits. It was the knowledge of these things which were taught them which enabled the people to know the difference between the good and the bad. "Suppose a man came here," continued Col. Olcott, "and said an animal out there was an ass when you knew it was a buffalo, and he said to you if you don't believe it is an ass you will be burned in hell? How can you believe it when your own experience tells you differently? That is what is called a false religion—something that does not coincide with your own inquiry. "You know why I have called myself a Buddhist? Because I found that this religion did not ask me to believe any absurd teachings that might be offered. There are thousands of people who make it a business to persuade Buddhists to leave their religion and take another one. But I advise you to be very careful how you give up your religion until you know something of its value. Now there is a story of a wicked magician who wanted to get possession of a certain wonderful lamp. If you rubbed it gently would come and you could order them to bring you anything you wanted—riches, happiness



COLONEL OLCOTT.

and all. His nephew got possession of the lamp, the good brought him a palace, he wedded the emperor's daughter. The magician disguised himself as a seller of lamps and came to this palace while the nephew was away. He exchanged a new lamp for the old one and immediately the palace and princess were carried away to a desert. Buddhism is the magic lamp, for when a man takes that and keeps it in his house and rubs it, all good influences come to him; he walks in the path of wisdom and knows how to love his country and be a good man or woman. It is a precious thing to keep in your house. "Beware of these people who come around with a new lamp and ask you to give up your old one. If you do you will lose your happiness, your friends, and will get in exchange for that something that is not good. Buddhism teaches us that the things which belong to this lower physical life are not so important as the things which belong to the highest or spiritual life. For example, suppose some one offers you a jewel and another person offers you a happiness. No one will take the jewel when happiness can be obtained. Happiness belongs to the requirement of virtue. We see everywhere in the world unhappiness, suffering and things which give sorrow. What is the cause of this? It is ignorance, because when we are ignorant we are continually doing things which make us unhappy. Through ignorance we will be dishonest, low and vile, and we bring upon us our punishment. Through ignorance we acquire the habit of drink and its resultant misery, and we gamble. I am afraid from what I hear that the Japanese people in this country are not living as good lives as they did in Japan, they are drinking and gambling. Drive away this ignorance and get wisdom, dispel ignorance and learn what to do, and then have the courage to do it. "I think the Japanese here have done a very wise thing to subscribe to put up this temple, because this is a temple where the philosophy of our religion will be taught, and they will have some place to remind them of their own home and country. It is a good thing. Before this temple was built you were a scattered people. This is Japan brought to Hawaii. "The speaker then turned to the Buddhists of Honolulu for their subscription of \$150 which was sent to India to aid the famine-stricken people. Col. Olcott personally placed the money in the hands of a Prince of Fijian, who said to be able to thank them for their noble gift. "I have," he continued, "been satisfied with Buddhism for twenty-seven years, and my advice to you is to keep to Buddhism, for it is the best religion for your purpose. There are two different schools of Buddhism—the Northern and Southern. The Japanese belong to the Northern; the Ceylonese, Burmese and Siamese to the Southern. These two schools, like all different religious sects, taught different things. Buddhism was introduced to the world 2,600 years ago, and since that time there has been no union between them. But although they differed in their teachings only in detail, yet they were all one family under the Lord Buddha. As I was a Buddhist, I wanted to see my brethren of the North and South united. I found some points upon which they could stand together like brothers. By studying both the teachings I was able to find plenty of things in which they were perfectly agreed. I wrote these out, had them translated into the different languages and called together a council of the great priests, who discussed them. Now we have a platform upon which the whole Buddhist family can stand united. Then there was another thing by which we were united. That flag which you see floating over this temple, pointing to a huge flag of blue, yellow, red, white and magenta stripes, was introduced by myself into Japan and the Emperor accepted it. The priests studied it and found the colors were the right ones to be chosen, and so everywhere I went in Japan the flag was put up side by side with the Japanese national flag. It is a symbol of Buddha, and every Buddhist in the world can accept it as his flag. I want each of you to have a little flag like that in your house, so you may have before you the holy light of Buddha represented always. There may be people who will abuse you. Those who don't believe in our religion will insult you, but don't have the feeling of striking back, because we are taught to respect the opinions of our neighbors. So be kind and forbearing to people of other religions and remember we are all one family of mankind, Ohaysa." In the hall beneath the shrine-room tables covered with delicious pastry, fruits and Japanese oddities of cookery awaited the distinguished lecturer, the Buddhist priests, theosophists and invited ones. The feast was partaken of with relish by all, and the Buddhists warmly thanked for their generous hospitality. Explosions of fireworks early this morning will mark the commencement of Chinese New Year's. Owing to a difference of opinion between the Reformers and the Chinese Government, as represented by Consul Yang Wei Pin, the celebration of the former faction will commence this morning and that of the Consul and his adherents tomorrow. On account of the reverses which the Chinese Empire has met with in the past eight or nine months the Consul will forego throwing open the Consulate for an official reception tomorrow, and will only receive a few friends informally. The Government band, which was offered to the Consul, will therefore not play at his residence. A gay reception will be given today at the club house of the Chinese United Societies on King street near Nuuanu from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. To this have been invited Governor Dole, the Consul Corps, members of the United States and Territorial Governments, Army and Navy officers, as well as the friends of the members of the several societies which make use of the club house. These functions in the past have always been famous for their open-hearted hospitality and few miss an opportunity to respond to the invitation. Refreshments of various kinds will be plentiful. At the club room of the Bow Wong Wai, on Kukui street and College lane, a reception will be tendered from 2 p. m. until 11 a. m. A bounteous supply of eatables will form one of the features at this reception, and Oriental edibles will vie with those of the Occident, as the members of the Bow Wong expect large numbers of white friends, as well as of their own race. On Saturday night the Chinese put up the shutters on their places of business, which will practically remain closed until the end of the celebration. The for the festivities so dear to the Chinese hearts, Chinese Hilar, hardened the arms of happy buyers and these will be among the many gay decorations which will adorn the living-room of every Chinese in Honolulu. The celebration this year will be a large one by reason of the failure last year to have an opportunity to make much of it on account of the plague quarantine.

CHINESE RESIDENTS ARE PREPARED TO CELEBRATE

SPORT OF WORLD.

Events of a Week As Told In Brief.

TOD SLOAN THE LOSER AT 'FRISCO

Tommy Cox Matched To Fight Tom Herman—News of Turf and Ring.

THE following is a condensation of the sport news of the world contained in the Mainland newspapers from February 3 to 9, inclusive: The great four-cornered mile race at Tanforan Park between Cannore, Articulate, Rolling Boer and Brutal resulted in a win for Cannore. The others finished as named. The race was deprived of its interest by a combination on the part of the other jockeys to beat Sloan, who rode Articulate. Bedeck won a race recently at Tanforan Park at odds of 60 to 1. Memphis is to become a great racing and training center for harness horses. Within the next few months a track, grand stand, stables and a club house will be erected and stake events rivaling in value those of any other prominent racing association will be announced for a meeting to be given next fall. Tommy Atkins, Foxhall Keene's great 3-year-old colt, died in London just after being shipped from a voyage from New York. Tommy Atkins was looked upon as a probable winner of the Paris Grand Prix. The horse was one of the acknowledged cracks of the American turf. The good 3-year-old colt Tyr, by Kingston, was cut down badly in a race at Tanforan Park recently and had to be destroyed. Mounce, the Idaho jockey, has signed to ride for August Belmont. Volante, one of the best race horses bred in California, was recently sold for \$21 and is now drawing a cart. The owner of Imp has decided to race the old mare another season. A special race has been made at a mile for \$1,000 between Articulate with Sloan up and Cannore with Burns up. A great racing war is raging between the San Francisco Jockey Club and the California Jockey Club. The Tanforan executive has announced a handicap race for horses entered in the Burns handicap, which will be worth at least \$13,000. An edict has also been issued that horses racing at Oakland will be barred at Tanforan. King Edward will lease his horses in training to the Duke of Devonshire. Tod Sloan has purchased The Lady for \$7,500 and Credo, the best jumper in California. He has also secured the refusal of Joe Frey. He intends to race at Tanforan and in the East. G. S. McKenzies Socialist ran unplaced in a one mile and a sixteenth race run at Tanforan Park on the 14th inst. The track was slushy. At the Pacific Coast amateur boxing championship tournament held in San Francisco, the Olympic Club took three championships, the San Francisco Athletic Club three and the Pacific Athletic Club one. Matty Matthews, the welterweight champion of the world, has been matched to fight Eddie Kennedy of Pittsburgh at the end of this month. Tommy Cox has been matched to fight fifteen rounds with Tom Herman before the Reliance Athletic Club of Oakland. Colonel Ream of the Second Ohio regiment has been notified that his regiment will be called upon to go to Cincinnati in case troops are used to prevent the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight. Toby Irwin, the 118-pound champion of the Pacific Coast, defeated Larry Gibson of Chicago after twenty rounds of fierce fighting. George Dixon and Harry Lyons fought a twenty-round draw at Baltimore. George McFadden will fight Tad Hawkins in San Francisco on February 28. Matty Matthews has been matched to fight Otto Cribb of Australia for the welterweight championship of the world. Young Peter Jackson knocked out Eddie Crook of Chicago in twelve rounds in Kane county, Illinois. Eddie K. Morris of San Francisco knocked out Young Wolcott of New York in seventeen rounds at Galena, Kansas. Oscar Gardner of Wheeling and Johnny Burns of New York fought a twenty-two round draw on February 8th. Dave Barry, lightweight champion of Canada, gained the decision over Rufe Turner, lightweight champion of the Pacific Coast, in a ten-round contest at Denver. Dave Barry, lightweight champion of Canada, has been matched to fight Kid McPartland and Fred Russell of California. He has been matched to fight Tom Sharkey some time next month. Governor Nash of Ohio says that he will not permit the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight to come off in the state and the sheriff of Cincinnati has been enjoined to prevent it at all hazards. Terry McGovern has been matched to fight Tom Hagerty of Australia, who is champion of his class in that country. The fight will take place on April 30th at 126 pounds for a purse of \$5,000. Ho Yow, the Consul General of San Francisco, will race a string of trotters on the California circuit next coming season. His present purchases are Braw Lass, Stud Queen and Continental Count. Over ninety names have been handed in for the great American Derby to be run on Washington Park track June 22. The Western Jockey Club has been organized in Chicago. Eight of the strongest racing associations of the West and South have already submitted to the authority of the new body. Tom Wilson, the Pittsburgh Baseball Club's first baseman, is dead of consumption. Arthur Duffy, the champion sprinter of two continents, was defeated by Washington Delgado, an outsider, in a sixty-yard dash run at Madison Square Garden, New York; time .06 2-5. Orlando Stevens and William Eaton have been suspended by the National Cycling Association for unfair riding. The Players' Protective Association has boycotted the National Baseball League. Ernest Roeder, the American wrestler, and the French champion, Paul Pops, struggled for supremacy for one hour and seventeen minutes in Madison Square Garden. The police stopped the bout at midnight. The Duke of Cornwall will be present at the America's cup races which begin off Santa Hook on August 20th. The University of Nevada has challenged Stanford to a track meet. Sir Thomas Lipton has requested that he be allowed three weeks' time in which to prepare the Challenger after her arrival at New York and also desires a one-gun start. Trainer W. W. Christie of Princeton has gone to Berkeley, Cal., where he will train the athletes of the University of California. Franklin Austin Married Franklin Austin was married last evening at 7 o'clock to Mrs. Amy Anderson. The wedding took place in the lecture room of Central Union church. Rev. W. M. Kincaid officiating. Only intimate friends and immediate relatives of the couple were present. Miss Florence Yarrow played Mendelssohn's wedding march. Daniel Logan, an old and intimate friend of the bride's family, gave the bride away. After felicitations and congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Austin went to the Hawaiian hotel, where they enjoyed a wedding dinner. They will leave this morning for a short honeymoon at Wailua. Mr. Austin is the brother of Auditor Austin.

Franklin Austin Married

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SALVATIONISTS ATTACK KAUAI

Next week will be a red-letter time in the history of the Salvation Army work on Kauai. The new hall at Koloa which has been in course of erection for some time will be completed and opened. Major and Mrs. Wood, who have charge of the Hawaiian division, will go over to conduct the dedication. They will be accompanied by the members of the Army's brass band and several delegates. This will be the band's first engagement outside of Honolulu. They will first conduct special meetings in Waimea, Kekaha and Makaweli. The dedication service will be held on Sunday afternoon, February 24, the program being as follows: 12 m.—Lunch. 1 p. m.—Open-air rally. 2 p. m.—Flag-raising, with musical exercises by the Junior Corps and formal opening of the doors. 2:15—Address by Rev. J. M. Lydgate, moderator of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; pastors Kaulili, Noohuimaka, Kapa, Hanalei, Ishida and Monara, with appropriate music by the brass and string bands. At 3:30 p. m. a tornado of salvation special revival meetings will be conducted; also every evening of the following week. The Koloa hall is the second of its kind owned by the Army on the Islands. The first in Hilo, was opened several years ago. Major Wood states that the Army's work is much hampered in several places through the lack of proper meeting places, and he believes that before long this need will be supplied through the generosity of the friends. In Wailuku, Maui, from which place he has lately returned, the store at present occupied has got to be vacated shortly and just now no other place is in sight; if possible the Army will endeavor to secure a lot and build. He also thinks that in view of the work being done in Honolulu that a permanent hall in the center of the City should be provided for the needs of the Army. Australia's Slow Trip. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—After a long trip of fourteen days from Tahiti the steamer Australia, which port a little before noon yesterday, yesterday was left a day late, and twice on the way to port the steamer was stopped to have repairs made to her boilers, several tubes having given out. The trip is usually made in eleven days. Among the passengers who arrived on the Australia were G. Gallet, retiring Governor of Tahiti; Lieutenant Labarre of the French cruiser Protet; B. F. Simonds, British Consul at Tahiti, and Captain R. Bryce and twenty-eight men from the wrecked ship Pyrenees. The cargo included 300 sacks of copra, 35 tons of loose copra, 21,000 coconuts, 55 cases of vanilla, 250 crates of limes and 100 crates of avocados. The Australia is scheduled to sail on the return trip to Tahiti next Monday at noon. The complete list of passengers was as follows: G. Gallet, Lieutenant Labarre, R. T. Simons, Captain Bryce, H. L. B. Wills, T. B. Severson, F. Kelly and wife, O. Wirstoe, T. C. Burns, G. F. Wells and T. Maloney. Infantrymen for Manila. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Rapid work will be necessary to prepare the transport Sheridan for sailing on the 16th. Two battalions of infantry will be taken to Manila by the Sheridan, which will sail via Honolulu. The Marine detachment here about February 27, is scheduled to sail for Manila on March 16. WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY. What would you do if taken with colic or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home; but why wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. On account of the disagreeable weather of the past week the special sale of waste now on at Dillingham's will be continued for one week longer. Some very choice bargains are offered.

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Sale for One Week Longer.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 125¢—sufficient to effect permanent cures in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The attitude of the United States towards Cuba is governed in the main by the Teller resolution of April 18, 1898, which reads as follows:

"The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the purpose of, and therefor, its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The Government is right, however, in insisting, before turning Cuba over to its people, that the Islanders shall accept the Monroe doctrine and define their attitude towards the United States—this much in lieu of indemnity for the cost and burden of the war. It must not be forgotten that the Americans freed Cuba and did so at enormous cost in money and no inconsiderable cost in life. On that account they do not ask too much when they declare that Cuba, before being let loose from the leading strings of this country, shall pledge itself to come into line with the United States against European encroachment. The Monroe doctrine may be open to many serious objections but while it lasts it should be uniformly enforced by all the parties at interest.

That the United States Government is willing, after having Cuba in its hands, to give the greatest prize away for so slight a return, puts it in a niche of honor by itself in contemporary history. Probably no other power would be so particular. It is quite possible, however, that the United States will yet be compelled to interfere for the pacification of Cuba, in which event it would not be bound by the Teller resolution and might be able to anticipate the natural destiny of the Queen of the Antilles.

The Kansas City Journal remarks that the Supreme Court of Illinois has handed down a decision that should be instructive to those labor agitators who seek, through legislation, to force arbitration between employer and employee. The state of Illinois some time ago enacted a law designed to protect organized labor against the prejudices of employers, one of its provisions being a fine to be imposed upon the employer dismissing a workman for being a member of a labor organization. Under this law an employer was arrested for discharging a workman for joining a trades union and was fined. The Supreme Court of the state has declared the law void and contrary to the liberty clause of the Constitution. It is held—and with eminent justice—that the law has no right to interfere with the dismissal of an employee any more than it has to enforce the employment of persons of certain qualifications. Nor has the employer any right by law to force any man to work for him. Hence the interpretation of the Supreme Court at once grants the right to resign or to strike on the part of the employee, and the right to dismiss for any cause whatsoever on the part of the employer. If this decision holds in the Supreme Court of the United States—and it doubtless will—it will put an end to the agitation in favor of arbitrary enforcement of the arbitration principle—a principle that is attractive and beneficial in itself, but obnoxious to a free people when it takes away the personal rights of both employer and employee. Compulsory arbitration now exists in Australia, but it will never be acceptable in this country. Voluntary arbitration is growing in popularity and may, in time, practically eliminate strikes and lockouts.

Of course the per capita cost of government in Hawaii is large but that is mainly because of the small population. Congress gave us a fully organized Territorial government and could not well do otherwise. As things are, the tax rate is probably lower than that of any other Territory in the Union and will remain so unless the grotesque reformers who want to "reduce expenses" by setting up two other systems of government here, making three in all, are permitted to carry out their predatory schemes.

The estimate which Circuit Judge Humphreys puts upon the crime of murdering a man, when the accused man happens to be his own friend and employee, is shown in his fixing the bail bond at \$500. That he did this and then accepted his brother-in-law as surety shows how well he has learned the Arizona code of judicial propriety and how little he knows about any civilized code. No wonder he said "the Territory of Arizona" by mistake when he was setting his bench example of favoritism.

If the Queen has a valid claim on the Crown lands why does she not sue? Her desire to avoid courts shows that she has no legal argument to surmount the fact that the possessions of the Crown passed to the Hawaiian Republic and through that to the United States. Hence her preference for a slick little appropriation bill passed by a subservient Legislature. But that game will be beaten in the end.

Mark Twain doesn't like McKinley but it is perfectly certain that McKinley likes Mark Twain. And so do all Americans. The genial humorist can no more talk himself out of the hearts of his country than he can McKinley.

Every litigant has an interest in seeing that the court before whom his case may be brought is able to control its own mental processes.

A CHANCE FOR GOOD MEN.

It is time for the solid and public-spirited people of this city to awake from their lethargy and consider the duty they owe to good government. The standards of public morality have been gradually but surely lowered since the arrival, drawn hither by present and future prosperity, of the adventurers and carpet-baggers whom such conditions always attract. These men have been very active, and would have run things with a high hand if Sewall had become Governor; and they are the ones who are loudest in their demands for municipal systems. They have brought us an undignified and sensational Judiciary, self-cooking yellow journalism, political machines, rings and extravagance and the prospect of scandalous maladministration if they get the chance to apply it. In fact the old political features of the monarchy are coming in again with a rabble of played-out Mainland politicians whose antecedents are generally bad, behind them.

The remedy for all this is the vigilance and united effort of men who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by bad government. Had there been the right kind of a public movement last summer the Circuit Courts would now be in better hands. But even virtue gets lazy in the tropics, and there is a great slight laziness everywhere than is vice and self-asserting humbug.

What Hawaii needs more than anything else politically is a Good Citizenship organization such as Bishop Potter has formed in New York; one that shall aim, not only to keep the city on a plane of reasonable morality, but to defeat all attempts to cut scalawags in office. There is a nucleus for such a society but it is not broad enough in its aims nor assertive enough in its work. As things are, about the only active, year-in-and-year-out crusader against gamblers, lead-pipe clinches, lax administration, school book jobbery, political machines, degradation of courts, milk swindlers and tax-raising conspiracies and the like is the Advertiser, and occasionally, in spite of a fair run of success in its endeavors and a steadily increasing circulation, the old paper gets lonesome.

Agitators come and agitators go, but in the end most of them follow Moreno, Julien Hayne and the Ashfords.

The plea of the taxpayers is that if one government costs too much in Hawaii the Legislature ought to organize three.

The grip was never more prevalent than now in the Eastern States and never more fatal. It seems to have wholly superseded the plain old-fashioned cold.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi slapped a woman's face in Washington. As he did not kick her there seems to be yet some hope for chivalry in its annex fiscal year.

The plague is getting new footholds or resuming old ones throughout the world and it behooves the Health authorities of Hawaii to keep a sharp eye on Chinatown.

The task of disarming the whole Boer population, would, if performed, be a good thing for the wild game of the veldt and a bad thing for the cattle interests.

A plan to tax the people \$24 per capita for unadjudicated claims and to set up expensive local governments besides shows that the Legislature means to make hay while the sun shines. But it will be a short summer.

Queen Wilhelmina, who is beginning her married life, may be another Victoria in the length and beneficence of her reign. She is young and healthy, of serene temperament and she reigns over a population which takes things easily and does not encourage anarchists. Who knows but she may be on the throne sixty years from now?

Mysterious deaths and many of them at Daggett, Cal., are laid to pneumonia. Inasmuch as pneumonia in its earlier stages and in the appearance of its bacilli closely resembles the bubonic plague, the Daggett cases may bear looking up by the California State health authorities. The dispatches from there are couched in such mysterious phrase that they naturally cause suspicion.

That was a remarkable scene in a Kansas court when a Judge ordered Mrs. Nation and her following to stop an impromptu praise service, whereupon the Chief of Police overruled His Honor and told her to sing all she pleased and even started a refrain himself. It is pleasing to note that the Judge was indignant enough to leave the room though the way was accommodately open for him to drum on the desk and join in the chorus.

The war tax reduction bill which has passed the Senate, cuts down the revenue by \$44,821,537. The items mentioned in the telegram being as follows: Schedule A, stamp taxes on bonds, certificates, etc., \$11,290,000; schedule B, proprietary medicines, cosmetics, etc., \$2,700,000; beer, \$13,765,797; special taxes, \$2,077,127; tobacco, \$5,389,311; snuff, \$447,522; cigars, \$1,594,822; legacies, \$576,808; cigarettes, \$1,000,000. Despite this reduction Secretary Gage anticipates a surplus of \$26,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year.

The Army has had no more remarkable experience along lines of promotion of officers than that presented in the case of Major General Wood. Three years ago Wood was an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army with the prospect of retiring some day with the rank of Major or Lieutenant Colonel. He had the good fortune, however, to know and be known by Theodore Roosevelt and when the latter organized the Rough Riders he got Dr. Wood detailed for the Colonely. Then he became administrator. The latter fact did gallant service at the land battle of Santiago, and proved himself afterwards, as Governor of the city, a capable administrator. The latter fact brought him the chance of Governor-General of Cuba and now he is a Major General of Regulars, outranking the man who commanded the Army in which he fought in the battle summer of 1898.

COMMODORE WEAVER IN HONOLULU

ONCE more has the city of Honolulu been compelled to shelter within its portals the notorious "Commodore" Nicholas J. Weaver, of yacht Norna fame. Weaver came here without invitation as a passenger on the Alameda on which he took passage for San Francisco from the scene of his latest operations at Apia.

Once upon a companion and partner of T. W. Allen, alias "Billy Hurt," whose criminal career in this city was cut short by the timely exposure in the columns of the Advertiser, the incidents of which are still fresh in the minds of Honolulu residents, it was only fitting that he should have been forced to leave Apia by the German Governor, who had received full information of his crooked ways and criminal operations.

It is not every man, accomplished crook though he may be, that can successfully evade the law time after time and the end of Weaver is not far distant. Of good presence, an accomplished liar, and a thorough man of the world, Weaver had found willing victims for his nefarious schemes, and his last coup if successful would have made him independent for life.

Weaver left San Francisco on the Alameda on January 4 and passed through this city on the 10th inst. en route to Pago Pago, from whence he went to Apia, presumably to complete the payment on certain lands on which he was supposed to hold options, but really to try to make some purchases in realty, in order to make good his representations to various English capitalists who were and remain today his latest victims.

With him on the Alameda on her down trip was a woman who passed herself off as his sister, and who was represented as such by the "Commodore." This woman is now deserted by Weaver and left on board a lumber schooner in the vicinity of Pago Pago. Like the rest of the gullible women who have been ensnared by him, when caught in a tight place she has been left to shift for herself, with her money gone and without friends in a strange country.

As a part of his famous trip around the world in the yacht Norna, Weaver found himself in the vicinity of Apia and anchored his craft in the magnificent harbor for several weeks. While visiting the natives on shore it occurred to his ever-ready mind that here was a chance to lay the foundation for future deals, and losing no time he proceeded to put his newly laid schemes into operation. A few dollars here and a few valueless trinkets there, soon gained the good will of the trusting natives, and it required very little finesse on the part of Weaver to get their signatures, or more likely their "marks," to documents which they did not understand but which were virtually options on their lands.

Options of this kind were secured on 6,000 acres of fine agricultural land without the payment of a cent in cash as a partial payment, and for the ridiculously low figure of 25 cents per acre as a final purchase price. But it is here that the native shrewdness of Weaver was exhibited. Many a man, when he found that he could do with the natives as he wished, would have overstepped the mark and made the options run for a term of years, or he might have made the natives, in their simplicity, sign away by absolute deed their holdings; but not so with Weaver—right well he knew that if he did this he would be unable to get the American Consul to pass upon the papers, so he contented himself by making out the options for one year only, and it was through the really worthless documents that he was enabled to fleece London capitalists out of a neat sum of money and secure the expenditure of thousands of dollars in machinery and sailing vessels.

Armed with the options, Weaver went from Australia to England in the steerage of one of the ocean liners and it was not long before he had all London agog over his colossal schemes. His plans were perfect, there was no chance to lose the capital invested, and the returns to be anticipated were enormous. In the language of Colonel Sellers—"There's millions in it." At least that is the representation made to the Londoners.

But English capital is always looking for new fields of investment, and with visions of several thousand acres of cacao fields under cultivation, extensive pine apple canneries, general merchandise stores, lumber yards and a line of sailing vessels from Apia direct to England, it was an easy matter for the loquacious Weaver to secure almost unlimited capital.

Four wealthy Englishmen were victimized and the money was placed in Weaver's hands. It was to proceed direct to Apia and complete the payments on the land and there await the ship which was to bring him the machinery and store supplies. Thus far all looked smooth to the men who put up the money. But Weaver had a trick up his sleeve to secure the land, for his options had expired. He trusted to his good star, and thought that it would be an easy matter for him to purchase a few hundred acres of valuable land when he arrived at Apia. But he reckoned without his host.

The German Governor had heard of the man and his propensities and was waiting for him. His fame had preceded him and when he attempted to purchase the much-wanted land he found that edict had gone forth from governmental headquarters that his money was not to be received under heavy penalty by the natives, and he was summarily ordered to leave the island. For once Weaver was checked. His money had no purchasing power and there was but one course open to him. This he adopted, for he had to keep up certain appearances to his London friends in order to secure the balance of the English sovereigns.

Weaver is now headed for the German capital, where he will "interview" the German Emperor personally, and the odds are that unless the Emperor has some kind friend to advise him, there will be German money interested in the schemes as well. He exhibited a draft New York bank for \$200,000 sterling. Let him talk of his plans. Weaver stated that he had experienced some difficulty in Apia with the German officials, but thought the matter would eventually be straightened out to his liking. "I am interested in the matter with four of the richest men in London," he said, "and there is no stock for sale, nor will there be. Inside of five years we will increase our capital several fold (Weaver failed to specify whether the stock was assessable or not), and we will have at least 15,000 acres under cultivation. When you consider that the largest cacao plantation in the world comprises only 300 acres, you will realize the magnitude of our enterprise."

"When I purchased this land it was at a time when the country was just about to go under the German flag, and I took the precaution to have the papers authorized by the American, English and German Consuls. When I reached Apia this time the German Governor, fearing that English enterprise and capital would interfere seriously with German interests already established, he tried to make me all the trouble in his power and refused to sanction my occupation of the land and declared the deeds invalid."

"Notwithstanding this interference, I succeeded in landing considerable of our stores and machinery, and have now nearly 800 acres of cacao land planted. We have also a large pineapple cannery in operation, and when I return in about two months we will begin shipping. I was not ordered from the island, but thought that by the expenditure of a few dollars I could straighten matters out quicker by going direct to Berlin."

"My sister is living in Apia and will remain there until I get back, though I would have preferred to have her accompany me. It is the newspapers that have caused all of the trouble, for the German Governor had read the lies published concerning me, and expected to see an escaped convict. But I will fool them all yet, and you will live to see Nicholas Weaver at the top of the heap yet, and laughing over as I do now at the attempts made to ruin me."

ANOTHER VERSION OF IT.

Hert Peterson of this City has had his own experience with the wily Weaver and an interesting one it was. Bert had a cruise to the Antipodes in the yacht Norna in 1899 in company with Weaver and the woman who was his companion at that time, one Hattie B. Wallace, of Oakland, California. Bert proved to be a "good thing," and when he finally left for home, he had Weaver in his debt for several hundred dollars.

"I was with Weaver in December of 1898," said Peterson, "when we landed at Apia, and Weaver attempted to secure possession of the land. He did succeed in obtaining options on about 7,000 acres of valley land from the natives without paying them any money, but these options only ran for one year and expired before Weaver attempted to do anything with them. At the time he organized his London syndicate he had not even one foot of land in or around Apia, and the options had long since expired."

"In regard to the draft for \$200,000 sterling which Weaver is exhibiting, I do not believe that it is worth the paper it is written on, as I have known Weaver to have drafts and checks in his hands before he had even secured the money, and with which he made it worthless but with which he made it a front. He owes me considerable money and I do not believe that I will ever be able to get it."

A CHECKERED CAREER.

In 1897 Nicholas J. Weaver, "Commodore Weaver" he styled himself, started out from New York City in the schooner-yacht Norna for a cruise around the world. The cruise was planned upon novel lines, for the yacht was obtained from the Manning Agency and a company was organized to send her around the world. Out of the way and little known places were to be visited and syndicate letters were to be supplied to as many Sunday newspapers as could be induced to take them, and a monthly magazine of travel, called the "Norna Magazine," was to be published.

Six months after the yacht left New York City the company grew weary of meeting Weaver's drafts and disbanded. Weaver kept on his way and for three years managed to keep not only himself afloat, but also his yacht and a good-sized crew. He had nothing left to draw on but his wits, but they proved ample. Poker and floating worthless drafts were the methods employed by this adventurer to raise the necessary cash.

He then went to Bermuda, from which place he soon returned with a young lady whom he introduced as his sister. The sister accompanied him on his subsequent trips, while his real self remained behind in New York, and finally died in absolute want in a room she had taken on Thirty-fifth street. At Punta Del Gada, Weaver succeeded in getting the United States consular agent to cash a draft which he never honored. Gibraltar was visited and a banker cashed a draft for \$500, which, like the others, proved worthless.

England was reached in time for the Queen's Jubilee and here the yacht was refitted and repainted. He posed as a millionaire in London and stopped at the most exclusive hotels. Society entertained him and he entertained society. But fate overtook him at last and the Norna was seized for debt. He managed to free her from her creditors and sailed away for Portsmouth with a suddenness that characterized all of his movements. Yokohama was his next field and many were the merchants who had reason to remember the smooth American. Australia had a chance to make his acquaintance, and later Honolulu was visited.

The experiences here when the ship suit was commenced against the Norna, and the exciting times the police had in keeping watch over Weaver and his yacht are still fresh in the memories of residents of this City.

Australia was again visited and somewhere in the waters of Auckland harbor the beautiful pleasure yacht may yet be held as a hostage for the return of various sums of money which the "Commodore" borrowed from confiding citizens of that town.

HIS POLICE RECORD.

Before he started on his trip around the world Weaver had achieved distinction among those who live by their wits. He first attracted public attention in New York in 1888, when he was arrested for swindling a Chicago firm out of a case of goods. He was held in the local jail named Edward Harding, and the two posed as beginners in business. The case of goods was valued at \$1,400, and it was secured by means of a worthless check. Harding was sent to jail, but Weaver got off by turning State's evidence.

After springing some wildcat schemes in the West, Weaver returned to New York in the spring of 1890. He engaged a handsome suite of rooms and lived in luxurious style. He represented himself as the "Commodore" of a Boston newspaper which was going to print an international edition in five different languages. He engaged a large staff of writers and artists and appeared to be doing a rushing business.

But activities suddenly ceased and Weaver started southward. Then the Boston publisher he said to represent resented repudiated him. A number of papers accused him of having swindled them, and orders were given for Weaver's arrest should he return to New York. He did return, was promptly arrested and was held for forty-eight hours; but as no one appeared to prosecute him he was released. He has always managed to get out of his difficulties in some way. A most remarkable freebooter, his picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery in New York City and is No. 1,777.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders—"My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit." James F. Thompson, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A JOYOUS DAY FOR THE CHINESE RACE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Marston Campbell, Dr. Alvarez, Vice Consul for Spain; Guy Gere, T. P. Cummins, Clarence Crabbe, Pierre Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Brown, a Korean in queer headress, Albert Carey, M. D.; F. W. Dannon, E. S. C. Lapman, William H. Mixer, Wray Taylor, Edward Dekum, Nikolaus Lakusta, J. F. Humburg, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, W. Austin Whiting, W. J. Robinson, Alexander F. Garvie, Mrs. J. K. Burkett, W. B. Scott, J. K. Burkett, Herbert G. Middleitch, the Misses Ross, Dr. Henry W. Howard, Von Hamm-Young Co., Hoffschlager & Co., Bishop & Co., J. G. Spencer, L. E. Pinkham, F. M. Brooks, A. L. C. Atkinson, A. F. Judd, Harry Mist, Dr. Dodd, Ernest Ross, J. Johnson, Frank E. Thompson, Henry Viers, W. F. Schmidt, Rev. Weymouth, Prof. Henry Berger, J. K. Brown, Jas. L. Holt, R. Weeden, F. S. Dodge, Frank E. Nichols, James Ellis Tucker, S. K. Kane, John S. Walker, W. Porter Boyd, Hon. S. M. Damon, John Waterhouse, W. C. Parke, A. Lovkin, A. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, Mrs. Melvin Vanimon, Rev. Kon-Jin-Dak, C. H. Dickey, C. L. Crabbe, Andrew Brown, Geo. Ashley, A. Fernandez, Jas. L. Sims, L. Schweitzer, C. R. Collins, Dr. C. L. Garvin, Jonathan Shaw, C. Wolters, Dr. Alvarez, Wm. Thompson, F. L. Waldron, Foo Sing Tong, M. Chong, Lam Chong Chan, Ki Chong Wong, Duck Yun, Chank Yuk Sun, Foo Yan Ching, Chinese Hospital, Lam Jeck Sing, Mui Sheong Sun, Gee Wo Tong, Teng Ye Wa, Wut It Ngow, Yee Sing Tie, Wo Fat Co., Yee Ling Tie, Wa Ha Bo, Wing Loy Co., T. S. Shung, C. Tal Lung, R. A. Heen, C. T. Akana, Wm. Y. Kwal Tong, W. W. Ahana, Wong Shiu King, J. Mock Man Kam, Chong K. Ai, Kong Dick, C. K. Ayau, Fo Kam Gin, Mock Man Kam, L. M. Ping, Lee Yuk Lin, Lin Shen Chow, Wong Tai Kal, Lam Lee Sing, Lau Mui Fong, Lam King Wun, Wing Wo Chan Co., Lum Hoo Chin, Woon, Him Sing Tong, Lau Shok Lin, Chang Ng King, Hin Wo Co., Leong Kam Fat, Kung Ng Cheong, Choy Wan, Sheu Lun.

Notice to Shipmasters.

C. A. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at my desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office any dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized in correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. C. CALHOUN, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

The Norwegian steamer Europa, which sailed January 25 from Sparrows Point with steel rails for Manzanilla, Cuba, will take in tow a barge at Hampton Roads for Guantanamo. The barge was built at Wilmington, Del., for W. D. Munson of New York. It is one of several recently sent to ports in Cuba from Delaware river shipyards.

The coal imports at Genoa for last year were 2,455,623 tons, employing 847 steamers and 36 sailing ships. The imports at Savona of the same commodity for the same period amounted to 610,930 tons. At Hamburg 3,014,523 tons of coal and coke were imported from Great Britain, 4,400 from the United States and 1,902,581 from Westphalia for the same period.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will sail at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	OPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	PEKING	MARCH 8
PEKING	MARCH 30	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 15
GALIC	APRIL 4	CHINA	APRIL 2
HONG KONG MARU	APRIL 14	DORIC	APRIL 9
CHINA	APRIL 24	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 27
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 18	OPTIC	MAY 4
OPTIC	MAY 25	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
		PEKING	MAY 21
		GALIC	MAY 28

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
H. Hackfed & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.
ELGINS reach you right.
Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor S. W. PAGE WOOD states in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was an undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures FAIRLY OF EVERY KIND OF COLIC, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

There is a small, but epidemic at Glasgow.

At the Venetian, the chief, is a prisoner.

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INDICTS Down Again
GILL.

His Bail Is Fixed
At Sum of
\$500.

EDWIN S. GILL, editor of the

publican, who shot Mortimer L.

Stevens, was arraigned yesterday

morning in the Circuit Court upon

an indictment brought before the

Circuit Judge by the Grand Jury.

The case excited much interest in legal circles

and a large audience of attorneys

were present. F. W. Hankey, appearing

as counsel for the defendant, asked

that Gill's plea be reserved until this

morning, as he had several facts in

hand which he wished to investigate.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart

acquiescing, the court ordered a continuance

until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Lorin Andrews, who assists in the

prosecution of the case, asked that the

judge fix the bond. Mr. Hankey agreed

with the prosecution in allowing the

bond to be fixed by the court. Gill

was therefore fixed at \$500. Mr. Han-

key stated that the proposed surety

on Gill's bond was not in court, and

the judge ordered the defendant to remain

in the court room until his surety could

be summoned. A messenger was sent

for J. A. Magoon, who appeared shortly

afterward. The indicted editor brought

his surety before the Circuit Judge, who

thereupon dictated the form of a bond

which were ordered spread on the court

records.

During the morning proceedings the

judge made a ridiculous mistake. The

indictment was mistyped by none

other than the judge himself. Having

in mind the reminiscences of Arizona

which in many ways were brought back

to him by the presence of Mr. Gill,

whom his Honor had known in the

Territory of Arizona, he naturally fell

into error when dictating a formal and

solemn court order in fixing a bond

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the
Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will

promptly and carefully attend to all

business connected with banking, in-

trusted to it. Sell and Purchase For-

foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received

and interest allowed in accordance with

rules and conditions printed in pass

books, copies of which may be had on

application.

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Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

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Alliance Assurance Company of Lon-

don, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance

Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance

Ætina Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

